

The Hebrew

עולם נטע בחיוב "The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

VOL. IX.—NO. 23.

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WHOLE NO. 439

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PHILO JACOBY, PUBLISHER.
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Above Montgomery.

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"It is a divine head," seilized the Russian, half closing his eyes, and looking at the drawing from a distance as if to fill up the perfect outline from his memory.

The Lady Geraldine laid her hand on his arm.

"My dear Basil," she said, seriously, "I should be wretched if I thought your happiness was in the power of this woman. Do you love her?"

"The portrait was not drawn by me," he answered, "though I have a reason for wishing her to think so. It was done by a fellow-traveler of mine, whom I wish to make a sketch of for you. In him as an artist, La Marquessa was also a fellow-traveler of mine, and without loving her too violently, I owe her a certain debt of courtesy constructed on the way. Will you assist me to pay it?"

Believed of her fears, and not at all suspecting the good faith of the diplomatist in his acknowledgments of gratitude, the Lady Geraldine inquired simply how she could serve him.

"In the twenty-four hours since my arrival at Florence," he said, "I have put myself, as you will see, at the disposal of the minor politics of the Pitti. Thanks to my Parisian renown, the duke has enrolled me already under the back-stairs oligarchy, and to-morrow night I shall sup with you in the saloon of Hercules after the ball is over. La Marquessa, as you well know, has with all her rank and beauty, never been able to set foot within those guarded penetralia—soit her malicious tongue, soit the interest against her of the men she has played upon her look too freely. The road to her heart, if there be one, lies over that threshold, and I would take the toll. Do you understand me, most beautiful Lady Geraldine?"

The Count Basil imparted another clue upon the fingers of the fair Englishwoman, as she promised to put into his hand the following night the illuminated ticket which was to repay as she thought, too generously, a debt of gratitude, and plucking a flower from her vase for his besom, he took his leave to return at twilight to dinner. Dismissing his cabriolet at the gate, he turned on foot toward the church of San Gaetano, and with an expression of unusual elation in his step and countenance, entered the trattoria where dined at that moment his companions of the pencil.

The green lamps glittering by thousands amid the foliage of the Boboli had attained their full brightness, and the long-lived Italian day had died over the distant mountains of Carrara, leaving its inheritance of light apparently to the stars, who, on their fields of deepening blue, sparkled, each one like the leader of an unseen host in the depths of heaven, himself the foremost and most radiant. The night was balmy and voluptuous. The music of the ducal band swelled forth from the perfumed apartments on the air. A single nightingale, far back in the wilderness of the garden, poured from his melodious heart a chant of the most passionate melancholy. The sentinel of the body-guard, stationed at the limit of the spray of the fountain, leaned on his halberd and felt his rude knees melt in the united spells of luxury and nature. The ministers of a monarch's will had done their utmost to prepare a scene of royal pleasure, and night and summer had flung in their enchantments when ingenuity was exhausted.

The dark architectural mass of the Pitti, pouring a blaze of light scarce endurable from its deeply-sunk windows, looked like the side of an enchanted mountain, laid open for the revels of society. The cigarette and plume passed by the tiara and the jewel upon the breast, the gaily dressed courtesies and glittering dames, and to that soldier at his dewy post, it seemed like the realized raving of the improvisatore when he is lost in some fable of Arab. Yet within walked Malice and Hate, and the light and perfume that might have fed an angel's heart with love, deepened in many a beating bosom the consuming fires of Envy.

With the gold key on his cap, the grand chamberlain stood at the feet of the dowager grand-duchess, and by a sign to the musicians, hidden in a latticed gallery under the corinthian capitals of the hall, retarded or accelerated the soft measure of the waltz. On a raised seat in the rear of the chairs of state, sat the ladies of honor and the noble dames nearest allied to royal blood—one solitary and privileged intruder alone sharing their elevated place—the Lady Geraldine. Dressed in white, her hair wound about her head in the simplest form, yet developing its divine shape with the clear outline of statuary, her eyes lambent with purity and sweetness, heavily fringed with lashes a shade darker than the light Auburn braided on her temples, and the teint of the summer's most glowing rose turned out from the thread-like parting of her lips—she was a vision of loveliness to take into the memory as the poet ascribes in his soul the impossible shape of his ideal, and consumes youth and age searching in vain for its like. Fair Lady Geraldine! thou wilt read these passionate words from one whose worship of thy intoxicating loveliness has never before found utterance; but if this truly-told tale should betray the hand that has dared to describe thy beauty—in the next orisons of pity, breathe from those bright lips a prayer that he may forget thee!

By the side of the Lady Geraldine, but behind the chair of the grand duchess, who listened to his conversation with singular delight, stood a slight young man, of uncommon personal beauty, a stranger apparently to every person present. His brilliant uniform alone betrayed him to be in the Russian diplomacy, and the marked distinction showed him both by the powerful and inaccessible queen of beauty, marked him as an object of keen and universal curiosity. By the time the fifth mazurka had had concluded its pendulous refrain, the grand chamberlain had telegraphically circulated the name and rank of Count Basil Spiridoff, the renowned wit and elegant of Paris, newly appointed to the court of his royal highness of Tuscany. Fair eyes wandered amid his sunny curls, and beating bosoms hushed their pulses as he passed.

Count Basil knew the weight of a first impression. Count Basil knew also the uses of contempt. Upon the first principle, he kept his station in the mazurka, distracted his large blue eyes a moment from their idleness. With one hand on the eagle-hilt of his sword, and his side leaned against the high cushion of red velvet honored by the presence of the Lady Geraldine, he gazed up into that beaming face, when not bending respectfully to the duchess, and drank steadfastly from her beauty as the lotus-cup drinks light from the sun.

The new secretary had calculated well. In the deep recess of the window looking toward San Miniato, stood a lady, nearly hidden from view by the muslin curtains just stirring with the vibration of the music, who gazed on the immediate circle of the grand duchess with an interest that was not attempted to be disguised. On her first entrance into the hall, the Marquessa del Marzocco had recognized in the new minister of favor, her impassioned lover of the lagoon, her slighted acquaintance of the cathedral. When the first shock of surprise was over, she looked on the form which she had found beautiful even in the disguise of poverty, and forgetting her insulting repulse when he would have claimed in public the smile she had given him when unobserved, she recalled the delight every syllable he had murmured in her ear, and every look she had called forth in the light of a Venetian moon. The man who burned upon the altar of her vanity the most intoxicating incense—had broken through the iron rules of convention and ceremony to throw his homage at her feet—this chase-won worshipper, this daring but gifted plebeian, as she had thought him, had suddenly shot into her sphere and become a legitimate object of love; and, beautified by the splendors of dress and distinguished by the preference and favor of those incomparably above her, he seemed tenfold to her eyes the perfection of adorable beauty. As she remembered his eloquent devotion to herself, and saw the interest taken in him by a woman whom she hated and had calumniated, a woman whom she believed stood between her and all the light of existence, she anticipated the triumph of taking him from her side—of exhibiting him to the world as a fallen seducer from his first quarry—and never doubting that so brilliant a favorite would control the talk of the city, she had so long wished to enter, she paused for the moment from his lure, and already heard the chamberlain's voice in her ear commanding her presence at the hall in the saloon of Hercules.

The marquis had been well observed from the first by the witty diplomat. A thorough adept in the art (so necessary to his profession) of seeing without appearing to see, he had scarce lost a shade of the varying expressions of her countenance, and while she fancied him perfectly unconscious of her presence, he read her tell-tale features as if they had given utterance to her thoughts. He saw with secret triumph the effect of his brilliant position upon her proud and vain heart; watched her while she made use of her throng of despised admirers to create a sensation near him and attract his notice; and when the ball wore on, and he was still in unwearied and exclusive attendance upon the Lady Geraldine, he gazed after her with a momentary curl of triumph on his lip, as she took up her concealed position in the embayed window, and abandoned herself to the bitter occupation of watching the happiness of her rival. The Lady Geraldine had never been so animated since her first appearance at the court of Tuscany.

It was past midnight when the grand duke, flushed and tired with dancing, came to the side of the Lady Geraldine. Count Basil gave place, and, remaining a moment in nominal obedience to the sovereign's polite request, (which he was to politic to construe literally,) he looked down the dance with the air of one who has turned his back on all that could interest him, and passing close to the concealed position of the marquis, stepped out upon the balcony.

The air was cool, and the fountains played refreshingly below. The Count Basil was one of those minds which never have to much leisure for digression as when they are most occupied. A love as deep and profound as the abysses of his soul, was weaving thread for thread with a revenge worthy of a Mohican; yet, after trying in vain to count seven in the pleiades, he raised himself upon the marble balustrade, and, perfectly anticipating the interruption to his solitude which presently occurred, began to speculate aloud on the dead and living at that hour beneath the roof of the Pitti.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE BERGER Family of Musicians and Bell-ringers, who will appear in Platt's Hall in a few weeks, are said to be the most talented artists in their line in America.

WOODWARD'S GARDEN.—In spite of all the picnics and excursions, this popular place of recreation is day by day crowded with visitors. Two young grizzly bears, only two weeks old, scoured by a dog, and two box constriectors are the new attractions. Saturday next, a great May Day Festival will take place, which undoubtedly will be one of the most attractive festivals ever celebrated in San Francisco.

ALREADY visitors are arriving from the East, and the principal hotels in our city are filled to overflowing. The principal attraction of the Eastern ladies seems to be the immense Clock Warehouse of Messrs. Sullivan, Fralinger & Co., No. 14 Montgomery street.

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DRATH OF DR. KOECH.

Berlin, March 30th, 1872.

The death of the Delegate Dr. Koeh, has created amongst our whole population the deepest feeling of sympathy. A pure character, estimated even by his political adversaries, has the deceased always been the enthusiastic advocate of his co-religionists, whose cause at innumerable occasions with as much eloquence as firmness he defended. To honor his memory was above all the duty of our congregation, in whose midst his blissful life expired. A solemn service was therefore arranged by the representatives in memory of the deceased, before his remains were conveyed to his home, Koenigsberg. The service, which almost all the Abgeordneten, many members of the magistrature, prominent men of science and literature, the Minister Count Eulenbourg, and numerous members of the congregation attended, took place to-day at the new synagogue, and so crowded was the temple at this occasion that even before the commencement of the service no place could be seen empty. Nor far from the pulpit, stood upon a catafalco, surrounded by palm trees and tropical plants, and by hundreds of burning lights, the coffin covered over and over with laurel wreaths and palm branches. At eleven o'clock the organ intoned a striking melody, and the choir sang the simple but beautiful verses—

Man, like grass, are his days,
Like the flower of the meadow he blooms.

After this, Rabbi Dr. Geiger preached a sermon, but whose contents through the bad acoustics of the synagogue, almost totally got lost for the faithful friend of the deceased for many years, the Abgeordnete Loewe-Calbe, commenced to speak, and in a few but hearty words, he referred to the great merits which the deceased had acquired in regard to the liberal development of our common fatherland. In his powerful remarks, the speaker gave us a picture of Koeh's faultless character, of his indefatigable endeavors of a true patriot, who could serve his contemporaries and his successors, as a shining model. With another song of the choir, accompanied by the organ, the service concluded.

PARADISE.

FROM THE CARABINIER WORK ENTITLED "AVADA HAKADESH."

Our wise men have transmitted to us that Paradise is very large, and that in the midst of it is a pond containing the dew of the highest heavens. There is also a light which emanates from the Great and Original Light, which illumines the place from end to end, and sheds its halo over the righteous. The floor of Paradise is inlaid with pearls and precious stones, which emit a glorious light. The large pond is surrounded by numerous trees, whose foliage and the grass around them fill the air with odors of balm and honey. This odor is also spoken of in "Baba Meziash" in the following passage: "Rabba, the son of Abuhu, was led into Paradise by the prophet Elijah, and then the former received the leaves of trees for a present, which he carefully wrapped in his cloak. But then he heard a voice exclaiming: 'Who will take as Rabba does, his part of Paradise while still living?' Rabba opened his cloak and threw away the leaves, without retaining even one. When he returned to his friends on earth, he observed that his cloak emitted the fragrance of Paradise to such an extent that the cloak sold for twelve thousand drachmas." R. Meir remarks in the above mentioned book in regard to the pleasures of Paradise: "Twice a day, dew flows from the head of the King (God) the dew of life upon the heads of the righteous. This is the dew with which God will once awaken those who sleep in the dust, in which those who surround the nourishment. This dew has the power to make the dead conscious of all things transpiring up to the hour of the resurrection. After having obtained that knowledge, they have become able to appear in the chorus of angels before the Lord of Hosts."

In regard to the entering of Paradise, Rabbi Manassa remarks in his Nismath Hayim: "As soon as a soul arrives in the region of Paradise some souls of the righteous go forth to meet and receive it joyfully, which is frequently done by the friends and relatives of the new comer; for the custom of man to be inquisitive is also to be met with in the souls in Paradise; they especially rejoice in hearing the news from this lower world, therefore they hasten to receive the stranger, coming from among mortals." The Jalut Hadeah mentions a pillar between the upper and lower Paradise, which is called the Castle of Mount Zion, and which connects the two Paradises. On that pillar the righteous ascend every Sabbath and Holidays from the lower to the upper Paradise to satisfy themselves on the radiance of the Shekinah, after which they return on the same pillar to the lower Paradise. According to the Aboedab Hakadeah, this pleasure is enjoyed only by those who are really pure by their long stay in Paradise. It is there remarked, that the soul rises not all at once to the upper Paradise after having left its tenement of clay; because, having been united with the body, the impurity of which still rests upon it, it is incapable of perceiving the lustre of the Shekinah, which is thus superior to all other lights that it has description; the soul must first purify itself for that enjoyment in the lower Paradise.

In regard to the pure souls which are accustomed already to behold that light, it is remarked in Nismath Hayim, that they descend annually from the upper to the lower Paradise, in order to learn by that change how to appreciate their high state of bliss. The time of voyage is, according to Jalut Hadeah, in Nissan, and Tishri (May and October). The cause of it is the special observation of the Lord by the living during those two months, which gives to those who dwell in Paradise a chance to praise the Almighty, therefore they assume during that voyage the shape of singing birds, as it is written in Psalms lxxix. 4: "The bird also has found a house."

In the Talmud, as well as in the rabbinical literature and in the Cabalah, names are mentioned of persons who went alive to Paradise; the same occurs in the Bible with Hanoch and Elijah, circumstances which are imitated in the New Testament. The persons so mentioned in the former works are Benjamin, son of Jacob; Chilai, son of David; Serach, daughter of Asher; Badias, daughter of Pharaoh; Eliasar, servant of Abraham; Ebed Melech, who drew Jeremiah from the dungeon; Jaibaz, the son of E. Jehudasha-Nassi; the Messianic also exists there. In Jalut Hadeah are the following names mentioned: Henoch, Elishar, Methusalem, Hiram, (King of Tyre), Ebed Melech, Badias Serach, the sons of Corah; the prophet Elijah and Rabbi Josiah. The cause why those persons went alive to Paradise are thus narrated in the book of Ben Sirach: Ben Sirach asked by king Nebuchadnezzar, why the angel of death had power over all creatures except the bird Mitham (Phoenix), he answered: "It is not only the descendants of that bird who are not exposed to the power of that demon, but also the descendants of Jonadab (the Rechabite), and other men who went to Paradise alive. Hanoch was a just man in his age, survived by any one in purity, and he went alive to Paradise. Elishar, the servant of Abraham, enjoyed that happiness because he entered the service of Abraham in order to escape the curse resting upon his father, Ham, and he was a just man. Sirach, the daughter of Asher, did not die, because she first brought the tidings to her grandfather Jacob that Joseph still lived, upon which Jacob said to her: The lips of her who brought me these glad tidings shall never taste the bitter cup of death. Badias, the daughter of Pharaoh, did not die because she saved and educated Moses, and was always very kind towards him. Ebed Melech deserved that special favor by drawing the prophet Jeremiah from the dungeon. The son and servant of Jehudasha-Nassi enjoyed that grace because they were the most just and the meekest of all their contemporaries. Rabbi Josiah came alive into Paradise by his particular friendship with the angel of death. Hiram assisted in the building of the Temple, and he was very pious. The descendants of Jonadab, the Rechabite came alive to Paradise on account of the distinguished piety of their ancestor, and on account of their strict obedience to his will, therefore the prophet Jeremiah recommended them to house of Israel as a worthy example of imitation (Jeremiah xxv). That the reason that birds of the Phoenix species come alive into Paradise was this: When Eve, our mother, had eaten from the tree of knowledge, she gave thereof to all the animals; when she offered these fruits to the Phoenix, that bird said unto her: 'Is it not enough that thou hast beguiled all the animals, and hast exposed them to death; wilt thou also beguile me to be disobedient to my Creator? I shall not follow thee.' Upon which a voice from heaven was heard by Adam and Eve to this effect: "Because you have transgressed my commandments and have also beguiled the animals to do the same, and because you have attempted to beguile that innocent bird, who fears me and did not obey you, although the command was not given to him, therefore neither he nor his descendants shall taste the cup of death."

THE INVALID—A PEN PICTURE.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas! we are sorrowed. These rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by Consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and suppling by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated, and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate the touch. The feeble heart cannot propel the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather round with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! there is a relief! We can stay this destroyer of our happiness, and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid, and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet, but is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to walk. Without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her. Sold by all first druggists everywhere.

—she added after a slight hesitation—"is it a miracle of love?"

"It is a divine head," seilized the Russian, half closing his eyes, and looking at the drawing from a distance as if to fill up the perfect outline from his memory.

The Lady Geraldine laid her hand on his arm.

"My dear Basil," she said, seriously, "I should be wretched if I thought your happiness was in the power of this woman. Do you love her?"

"The portrait was not drawn by me," he answered, "though I have a reason for wishing her to think so. It was done by a fellow-traveler of mine, whom I wish to make a sketch of for you. In him as an artist, La Marquessa was also a fellow-traveler of mine, and without loving her too violently, I owe her a certain debt of courtesy constructed on the way. Will you assist me to pay it?"

Believed of her fears, and not at all suspecting the good faith of the diplomatist in his acknowledgments of gratitude, the Lady Geraldine inquired simply how she could serve him.

"In the twenty-four hours since my arrival at Florence," he said, "I have put myself, as you will see, at the disposal of the minor politics of the Pitti. Thanks to my Parisian renown, the duke has enrolled me already under the back-stairs oligarchy, and to-morrow night I shall sup with you in the saloon of Hercules after the ball is over. La Marquessa, as you well know, has with all her rank and beauty, never been able to set foot within those guarded penetralia—soit her malicious tongue, soit the interest against her of the men she has played upon her look too freely. The road to her heart, if there be one, lies over that threshold, and I would take the toll. Do you understand me, most beautiful Lady Geraldine?"

The Count Basil imparted another clue upon the fingers of the fair Englishwoman, as she promised to put into his hand the following night the illuminated ticket which was to repay as she thought, too generously, a debt of gratitude, and plucking a flower from her vase for his besom, he took his leave to return at twilight to dinner. Dismissing his cabriolet at the gate, he turned on foot toward the church of San Gaetano, and with an expression of unusual elation in his step and countenance, entered the trattoria where dined at that moment his companions of the pencil.

The green lamps glittering by thousands amid the foliage of the Boboli had attained their full brightness, and the long-lived Italian day had died over the distant mountains of Carrara, leaving its inheritance of light apparently to the stars, who, on their fields of deepening blue, sparkled, each one like the leader of an unseen host in the depths of heaven, himself the foremost and most radiant. The night was balmy and voluptuous. The music of the ducal band swelled forth from the perfumed apartments on the air. A single nightingale, far back in the wilderness of the garden, poured from his melodious heart a chant of the most passionate melancholy. The sentinel of the body-guard, stationed at the limit of the spray of the fountain, leaned on his halberd and felt his rude knees melt in the united spells of luxury and nature. The ministers of a monarch's will had done their utmost to prepare a scene of royal pleasure, and night and summer had flung in their enchantments when ingenuity was exhausted.

The dark architectural mass of the Pitti, pouring a blaze of light scarce endurable from its deeply-sunk windows, looked like the side of an enchanted mountain, laid open for the revels of society. The cigarette and plume passed by the tiara and the jewel upon the breast, the gaily dressed courtesies and glittering dames, and to that soldier at his dewy post, it seemed like the realized raving of the improvisatore when he is lost in some fable of Arab. Yet within walked Malice and Hate, and the light and perfume that might have fed an angel's heart with love, deepened in many a beating bosom the consuming fires of Envy.

With the gold key on his cap, the grand chamberlain stood at the feet of the dowager grand-duchess, and by a sign to the musicians, hidden in a latticed gallery under the corinthian capitals of the hall, retarded or accelerated the soft measure of the waltz. On a raised seat in the rear of the chairs of state, sat the ladies of honor and the noble dames nearest allied to royal blood—one solitary and privileged intruder alone sharing their elevated place—the Lady Geraldine. Dressed in white, her hair wound about her head in the simplest form, yet developing its divine shape with the clear outline of statuary, her eyes lambent with purity and sweetness, heavily fringed with lashes a shade darker than the light Auburn braided on her temples, and the teint of the summer's most glowing rose turned out from the thread-like parting of her lips—she was a vision of loveliness to take into the memory as the poet ascribes in his soul the impossible shape of his ideal, and consumes youth and age searching in vain for its like. Fair Lady Geraldine! thou wilt read these passionate words from one whose worship of thy intoxicating loveliness has never before found utterance; but if this truly-told tale should betray the hand that has dared to describe thy beauty—in the next orisons of pity, breathe from those bright lips a prayer that he may forget thee!

By the side of the Lady Geraldine, but behind the chair of the grand duchess, who listened to his conversation with singular delight, stood a slight young man, of uncommon personal beauty, a stranger apparently to every person present. His brilliant uniform alone betrayed him to be in the Russian diplomacy, and the marked distinction showed him both by the powerful and inaccessible queen of beauty, marked him as an object of keen and universal curiosity. By the time the fifth mazurka had had concluded its pendulous refrain, the grand chamberlain had telegraphically circulated the name and rank of Count Basil Spiridoff, the renowned wit and elegant of Paris, newly appointed to the court of his royal highness of Tuscany. Fair eyes wandered amid his sunny curls, and beating bosoms hushed their pulses as he passed.

Count Basil knew the weight of a first impression. Count Basil knew also the uses of contempt. Upon the first principle, he kept his station in the mazurka, distracted his large blue eyes a moment from their idleness. With one hand on the eagle-hilt of his sword, and his side leaned against the high cushion of red velvet honored by the presence of the Lady Geraldine, he gazed up into that beaming face, when not bending respectfully to the duchess, and drank steadfastly from her beauty as the lotus-cup drinks light from the sun.

The new secretary had calculated well. In the deep recess of the window looking toward San Miniato, stood a lady,

[From the "New Era."]
HUMANITY THE AIM OF JUDAISM.

BY REV. DR. M. JAFFROW.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself," "love the stranger as thyself." Set us raise high the standard of Judaism, let us unfold this banner of our faith before all mankind! Let us stand up before the nations and say: the laws of Judaism, which are the foundation of modern society, included in this term, "love thy neighbor as thyself," out of it they developed into a large tree under whose refreshing shade the members of the human family strive to gather in peace and happiness. The principles of humanity, the institutions of love and charity, which are the ornaments of our social frame, have their source in the words: "And thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Of this, our well, the waters sprang up that revived and regenerated age-broken societies and gave them new life and fresh vigor. Let us stand up and call aloud to all nations, and especially to our American people: Ye who boast of requirements and accomplishments of our century on the domain of morals and humanity, of love and kindness, of charity and justice, do ye not call Christian everything that is good and noble; do ye no longer quote from a book of later origin, the words: "love thy neighbor as thyself," do not dispossess us of our patrimony in order to pretend a richness which does not belong to you; do not decorate yourselves with ornaments not yours; give us credit for what is ours, we never shall deny you what is yours.

Yes, ours is the great word: "And thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and let us only mistake the holy word and apply it to those only who share with us the same nationality and faith, the Torah in an especial command asks us to extend to the stranger, not only the same rights we may enjoy, but even the same love: "It is a stranger sojourning in thy land; ye shall not oppress him; he shall be unto you as a native, and thou shalt love him as thyself, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."

When Hillel, the great teacher in Israel, was in a somewhat scornful manner called upon by a Gentile to teach him the laws of Judaism on while standing on one leg, he told him: "Do not unto others what is hateful to thee; this is the substance of the whole Torah." But he significantly added: "The balance of our religious laws is the commentary on the explanation of this principle, showing how to qualify ourselves for the full execution of this law of love; duty and study."

When the great Rabbi Akiba was reading the text: "Love thy neighbor as thyself," he remarked: "This is the great principle, the foundation of all laws in the Torah." But Ben Azzai added: "There is yet a greater principle than that. It reads: 'This is the book of the generation of men; on that day God created man, in the likeness of God created He him by endowing him with the heavenly spirit, the godlike soul; by instilling into him the feeling of relation to God.' It is in consequence with these ideas that the Torah, when teaching the duty of love to the fellow men, adds: 'I am the Lord,' and when urging the same duty with regard to the stranger, again adds: 'for strangers were ye in the land of Egypt; I am the Lord your God, who sent you forth to sanctify my name before the strangers.'"

Put all these sentences together, and the truth will appear, that the laws of humanity are inseparable from those of religion, or, to refer to a biblical text: Remember that the sublime laws of humanity are prefaced with the words: "Ye shall be holy, for holy am I, the Eternal your God."

We generally meet with the idea that our Bible contains religious and moral laws. The moral laws, it is said, are the foundation of all human society, without which the frames of states and communities could not be built up, or at least could not withstand the storms of time, while the religious laws are mere forms calculated for keeping together those professing the same religious truth and doctrines. This idea, true in itself, is often made use of for asserting that we may be in every respect useful members of our families, good citizens of our country, and even highly serviceable links in the chain of human races, without professing any religion, without being attached to any religious community, without taking an active part in any religious movement, unless it threaten to injure our individual freedom, without regulating our relation to God, without humiliating ourselves before our Maker in prayer and devotion, without observing the divine laws that are to remind us of the account we have to give Him who has sent us forth to seek our brethren; with one word, that we can fully perform the duties of humanity without being assisted and inspired with religious feelings.

No, no! We maintain that there is no humanity without religion, as well as there is no religion without humanity; there is no true love of man without love of God, as well as there is no love of God without love of man, no fear of sin without fear of God; no purity of soul without piety before God, no perfection of deeds without holiness of thought. "Ye shall be holy, for holy am I, the Lord your God."

What is holiness? If we be allowed to play with words, we would say: Holiness is wholeness, the state of being wholly, entirely and fully devoted to our sublime mission on earth, which mission is to develop to perfection the virtues of humanity. Our mission as individuals, is, therefore, continually to improve, continually to render our understanding clearer, our heart nobler, our life purer, in order to be able to accomplish the great, infinite objects of humanity. Our mission as members of a family is to educate and lead our dear ones to justice and righteousness, to enlightenment and understanding, to the performance of their duties, to the elevation of the intellectual and moral worth of their existence—that is to say, to perfection and holiness.

Our mission as citizens, as members of mankind, is to spread the principles of justice and charity, to establish and increase human happiness, to raise the standard of education and light, of virtue and purity, to teach holiness. It is obvious that while benefiting others we benefit ourselves, while ennobling others we ennoble ourselves, while perfecting others we perfect ourselves, while loving others we love ourselves. This is "love thy neighbor as thyself."

This is the human mission Judaism teaches; hence our special mission as Israelites is to watch over our banner on which there is inscribed, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," the banner of equality and love of mankind, to protect its brightness that it may not be tarnished, its purity that it may not be blemished, to defend our principles against misinterpretation. Our mission as Israelites is to be holy in that, to be devoted to the great ideas of humanity entrusted to us, for holy is the Lord our God. And such an infinite mission can

never be carried out without the help of those laws of self-restriction and self-examination which religion prescribes.

There is continuous in the conflict in every man's soul between selfishness and self-denial, between the desire of self-assertion, sensuality and selfishness, and the desire of self-sacrifice and selflessness. The conflict between what is within us earthly and what is heavenly. This double-natured life is adapted, it properly balanced, to make us happy, but continually requires our watchfulness, our working on ourselves and within ourselves; and as soon as we allow our souls to rest, as soon as we become lazy in this contest, we may rely on it; it will not be the heavenly power, not the noble part of our nature that gains the victory.

There is a permanent struggle within ourselves, and in struggling are gaining strength; in resisting the worldly inclinations we are growing nobler; in suppressing the selfish motives we are coming nearer and nearer the great aim pronounced in the text: "Ye shall be holy, for holy am I, the Lord your God."

Happy is he who has arrived at this goal of holiness, who has ascended that summit where the temptations of low selfishness cease to reach him, where the allurements of worldly passion can offer no inducement to him. It is a sublime aim, a high top, and nobody may, while living, say that he having ascended it may grant rest to his heavenly nature, to his heaven-born soul. For the model that has been placed before us for emulation is, no human being, no earthly creature; that we might say, we have succeeded in reaching its degree of perfection; it is He who is holy, with whom evil dwelleth not. We have no holy Father on earth; our holy Father is our Maker in heaven; none are infallible but Him, to whom we are commended to follow: "Ye shall be holy, for holy am I, the Eternal your God." This is our mission on earth, self-elevation and elevation of society, a part of which, we are, this will enable us to perform the sublime duty: "love thy neighbor as thyself," which is the whole Torah, but the balance is the commentary.

With this view let us look upon our religious statutes and laws, customs and institutions; let us examine them according to what social and domestic virtues they have produced or are to produce in our midst; let us inquire whether they tend to ennoble us for our mission of holiness, which means full and undivided devotion to our duties, and with this view of our religion we shall examine our great Hillel: "What is hateful to thee, do not unto thy neighbor; that is the whole Torah," the balance is commentary; go and study. It is humanity in its widest sense the law of Israel tends to educate and prepare us for.

Hence do not prejudice concerning religious customs; do not reject before having examined; do not draw a discrimination between religion and morality, either of which cannot live when separated from the other. Humanity is our text-book, Religion is the commentary.

GERMANY.—The German Jewish papers furnish additional details of the terrible catastrophe that took place on the 1st ult. in the Judengasse at Frankfurt by the sudden falling of two houses. One of the houses was uninhabited, but in the other 32 persons resided. Steps were immediately taken to extricate the unfortunate inmates. Thirteen dead bodies were found in the ruins, of whom one was a Jew, named Rosenthal, eleven were unharmed, one the mother of the said Rosenthal, and, strange to relate, eight escaped without injury. The police issued a notification ordering the inhabitants residing in the street to quit their houses immediately, stating that they would receive temporary shelter in the barracks and other places. The entire Judengasse street will be pulled down and a new and spacious thoroughfare built on the site.

The editor of the *Augsburger Postzeitung* has been condemned by the tribunal to four weeks' imprisonment for publishing a scurrilous article on the local Jewish community of Bonn.

The business committee of the Leipzig German Jewish congregational council has issued a circular, appointing the 14th of April for a meeting in Leipzig synagogue. The following questions are on the agenda: Constitution of the congregational alliance; framing of provisional statutes; appointing of an executive; particulars respecting relief to poor and foreigners; congregational constitutional questions, pensions, public schools and educational societies. Ninety-six congregations have already joined the Alliance.

FRANCE.—Mr. Michel Levy died on the 13th ult. He was a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, Inspector of the Military Hospitals, director of the military medical schools, and member and former president of the Academy of Medicine, and member of the sanitary committee. Besides his extensive attainments in the science of medicine, he was an excellent writer and poet, and a contributor to several journals.

The subscription initiated by the Alliance Israelite on behalf of the famine-stricken Jews in Persia is being most liberally responded to, not only on the part of the Jews of Persia, but also those of the provinces, and even of Alsace and Lorraine; and this, observes the *Univers Israelite*, is all the more worthy of praise, as the French Jews are, equally with their fellow-countrymen, just now heavily burdened with taxes, and are making immense sacrifices for procuring the speedy liberation of the French territory.

The *Republique Francaise* relates the following: A Jew in a moribund condition was brought to the hospital at Besune. He was baptized in extremis and expired. Having died as a Catholic, he was buried as a Catholic. But his co-religionist protested and agitated; and they obtained permission to exhume the body and have it transported to Dijon, where it is interred in the Jewish burial ground. The Catholic clergy, however, declares that the body in their property, and are exerting themselves to have it brought back to Besune.

ROMANIA.—The Roumanian Post of the 22d ult. says that the commissioners charged with investigating the causes that led to the violent outrages against the Jews at Ismail, Cahul, and other places, had declared the Rabbi of the Jewish community, wholly free from any complicity into the desecration of the church at that place; and these two personages had consequently been released from the loathsome dungeons in which they had been confined for upwards of three weeks. Yet, in spite of this decision, another accusation has been preferred against them by the local authorities, who thus endeavor to nullify the proceeding of the commissioners specially deputed by the Roumanian Government.

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The Hebrew

FRIDAY, MAY 3, (5652) 1874.

Wednesday, Thursday, May 8, 9
Sunday, May 26

AGENCIES:
BAGDAD, ...
NEW YORK, ...
LONDON, ...

THE RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

There are many issues on which argument can be based in opposition to the restoration of the Jews, which in social and civilized points of view, might be considered as a profitable in opposition to any of the so-called plans to Nationalize us again. Outside of the fact, that a large portion of our people have been educated and acculturated, it is well known that the expression, as civilized beings, which must necessarily lead to antagonism with oriental ideas, there are a host of obstacles in the way of a general gathering of the Jews, political and social. It is not our object at present to make an argument pro or con on this subject, but simply to draw attention to the fact, that the present era has been of late marked by signs leading to the belief that many years will elapse before the Word of the Almighty will be fulfilled, and Israel once more shall rank as a nation of power, recognized and acknowledged. The ways of the Almighty are inscrutable. A portentous cloud has long hung over all that is Oriental, and that cloud spreads, with the elements of a terrible conflict in its bosom. A mighty, and perhaps final, struggle is coming among the leading religious beliefs, in defense of their varied traditional creeds, against the facts of revealed religion. The crescent of Mahomet, the lotus of Brahma, the fetish of the Negro, and the cross of the Christian—the latter but the addenda to the faith of the Hebrew—are meeting day by day, and the march of progress marked on the banner of the cross, symbolizes the fate of its opponents. Suppose that the soldiers of the cross triumph, is it not a victory for the Jew as well as the Gentile? Christianity is founded on Judaism—its life, soul and very existence is inseparably connected with it—and its triumphs are our victories. A question, and but a mere question, such as might cause division in any family, divides us religiously. The Jew and the Christian are actuated by the same motives, as far as all the worldly adjuncts of revealed religion dictate—each give in charity, each aid in progress and civilization—each inculcate as part of their creed all the traits that can ennoble and elevate. The history of the past and the present connect them indissolubly. The Jew is the living witness for the Christian. Holy Writ has so prophesied—but as yet all the prophecies have not fulfilled.

In the progress of the world, religiously speaking, we find a few facts worthy of consideration. Whilst Israel, scattered broadcast throughout the world, still lives and increases in power; whilst the Christian wields the sword with greater force than other nations, it is not because their power is an armament alone, but because there is an energy belonging to their belief, derived from their Jewish extraction, which enables them to discern where all strength lies, and which, whilst stamping as authentic their social and civil organizations, inspires them with an irrepressible love of general intelligence and freedom.

The Restoration of the Jews, so long a question of argument, with theologians as well as statesmen, at the present day, involves questions of more grave nature than either have heretofore dwelt on. It has become a question of considerable import with travelers through the hitherto unknown regions of Asia and Africa, to reconcile to themselves the derivation of the religious ceremonies of the various nations met with. Strange to relate, nearly all assumptions in observance with that of Israel, clearly exhibiting that at one period nearly all religious observance was founded on the Hebrew belief. Without desiring to enter into a dissertation on this subject, which necessarily would take us from the days of the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks and Phoenicians to those of the Hindoo and Chinese, we would ask, if such discoveries are not suggestive that all religions are based on the faith of Israel, and that the only differences existing are those of form, ceremony and prejudice? It is acknowledged that the Mosaic law is the foundation of all civilized jurisprudence and the Christian religion—it is, also, ascertained that Mohammedanism, Buddhism, and all other acknowledged forms of religious belief, have incorporated the religion of Israel in all except a spirit of charity and tolerance towards the children of Israel. Does it not tend to the belief that, until the whole world can unite the one belief, irrespective of change in form and ceremony, no union or nationality is vouchsafed for Israel?

LECTURE.—Mr. S. Eppstein, at the urgent request of many friends, will repeat on Monday next, at David's Hall, Satter street, his lecture "Shall secrets exist in societies or not?"

THE Invitation Party of The Eureka Social Club, has been postponed, at the urgent request of the proprietor of Union Hall, one week, and will take place, Wednesday, May 15th, next.

THE HEBREW

THE JEWS FROM A CHRISTIAN STANDPOINT.

(Written for THE HEBREW by S. R. Wiley.)

[CONTINUED.]

We must look to their scriptures for the causes of their continued persecutions. They were ever (in bible times) a stiff-necked and rebellious people, stoning and imprisoning their prophets, worshipping idols, and running after the idolatrous nations around them and frequently commingling with them, against the commands of Jehovah. Isaiah said, "Except the Lord of Sabbath had left us a seed remaining, we had been as Sodom, and had been made like unto Gomorrah." But they were not to be destroyed; the prophecies say they are to be reinstated once again in the holy land, although but a remnant, for as Isaiah again says, "Though the number of the sons of Israel be as the sand of the sea, only the remnant shall be saved; for he doth complete his reckoning, and cutteth it short in righteousness, yes a short reckoning will the Lord make upon the earth." Thus it would seem, they are not to be cut off entirely for their wickedness, great as the anger of the Lord; for Elias says, "Lord, they killed thy prophets, and digged down thy altars, I only have been left, and they seek my life also." And what is the answer of the Lord? "I have yet left to myself a remnant, even seven thousand men, who have not bowed the knee to Baal." But they bow down to Baal no longer, and to Ashtaroth, queen of heaven, their women no longer knead their dough to make cakes for an offering. In their magnificent temples, scattered broadcast over the face of the earth, a purer incense rises, and their prayers for their down-trodden people ascend to the mercy seat. And when in the fulness of time, they shall be gathered again, under God's protecting wing, then will these nations that have taken a hand in despoiling them, as apt to this idea, I will quote the beautiful words of Salathiel to Titus, at the conquest of Jerusalem, when he begged the life of his brother Eleazar, who had been taken prisoner by Titus.

"Son of Vespasian, I am at this hour a poor man, as I may be the next be an exile or a slave. I have time to life as strong as ever bound round the heart of man. I stand here a suppliant for the life of one whose loss would embitter mine! Yet, not for wealth unlimited, for the safety of my family, for the life of the noble victim that is now standing at the place of torture, dare I abandon, dare I think the impious thought of abandoning, the cause of the city of holiness! Titus! in the name of that Being, to whom the wisdom of the earth is folly, Ladare you to beware! Jerusalem is sacred! Her crimes have often wrought her misery; often has she been trampled by the armies of the stranger. But she is still the city of the Omnipotent, and never was blow inflicted upon her by man, that was not terribly repaid.

The Assyrian came, the mightiest power of the world; he plundered her temple, and led her people into captivity. How long was it, before his empire was a dream, his dynasty extinguished in blood, and an enemy on his throne!—The Persian came; from her protector he turned into her oppressor, and his empire was swept away like the dust of the desert!—The Syrian smote her; the smiter died in agonies of remorse; and where is his kingdom now!—The Egyptians smote her, and who now sits on the throne of the Pharaohs?—Pompey came, the invincible, the conqueror of a thousand cities; the light of Rome; the lord of Asia, riding on the very wings of victory. But he profaned her Temple; and from that hour he went down—down like a millstone plunged into the ocean! Blind counsel, rash ambition, womanish fears, were upon the great statesman and warrior of Rome. Where does he sleep? The universal conqueror died a slave, by the hand of a slave!—Cressus came at the head of the legions, he plundered the sacred vessels of the sanctuary. Vengeance followed him, and he was cursed by the curse of God. Where are the bones of the robber and his host? Go, tear them from the jaws of the lion and the wolf of Parthia, their fitting tomb!

You, too, son of Vespasian, may be commissioned for the punishment of a stiff-necked and rebellious people. You may scourge our naked vices by the force of arms, and then you may return to your own land exulting in the conquest of the fiercest enemy of Rome. But shall you escape the common fate of the instrument of evil!—shall you see a peaceful old age?—shall a son of yours ever sit upon the throne?—shall not rather some monster of your blood efface the memory of your virtues, and make Rome, in bitterness of soul, curse the Flavian name?"

And now for a moment let us look at history and see, whether he escaped "the common fate of the instrument of evil." He was now flushed with victory, and at the summit of his ambition. His name uttered with no less by the whole Roman people, his family at the pinnacle of glory, with his father on the throne of the mightiest monarchy the earth had ever beheld.

Titus ascended the throne after Vespasian, but was assassinated by his brother Domitian, who then ascended it; and though giving great promise in the beginning of his career of a tranquil reign soon by his incoherence and unnatural indulgences, and in his extreme, and refined cruelty and gross impiety became odious to the people. He commanded himself to be called God and Lord in all petitions presented to him,—passed his time sticking bodkins through files, and walking through a highly polished terrace

race, that he might see if any one was near; frightening the senators out of their wits, by causing them to think they were doomed to death; until finally, after a reign of fifteen years, earth being weary of such a monster, he was assassinated A. D. 96. Thus ended the career of Titus Flavius Domitian, the twelfth Caesar, and with him died the Flavian name.

So much for the prophecy of Salathiel, and what does Isaiah say, "Whoever shall gather together against thee shall fall for thy sake." No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper, and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn.

The persecutions against the Jews commenced in Rome, some few years after the crucifixion. The first Jews that went to that city, was an embassy from the Maccabees, and is informed by Philo, who also says, others were brought by Pompey, after his eastern campaign and sold as slaves, though many were manumitted, who, engaging in commerce, became wealthy. Then, however, they were not persecuted, but later, in commotions, when some fanatical Jews made disturbances among themselves, in consequence of expectations of a temporal Messiah, or when vague suspicions of this mysterious people were more than usually excited among the Romans, then they were treated with great harshness and summarily banished. Yet with a surprising elasticity, for which they have ever been noted, they recovered from all these temporary cruelties, and as the laws against them relaxed, again hurried to Rome: then the great centre of commerce of the world.

They inhabited the "Trastevere," or district beyond the river, a place of particularly low repute, and from whence sprang the modern "Ghetto." Or, perhaps, this might be called the ancient "Ghetto;" then as now surrounded by high walls, and the gates closed every night by the police. Now about 8,000 Jews inhabit the Ghetto.

In Philo's time, (the beginning of the first century A. D.) they were a very influential body of people in Rome, and Cicero confirms this fact. Seneca remarks concerning the Jews at this time, that "the conquered gave laws to the conqueror." In Saint Paul's day, say from A. D. 63 to 68, they enjoyed full toleration; though previous in the reign of Claudius, they had been banished. In his epistle to the Romans, he mentions some eight or ten names expressly to whom he wishes to be remembered, with whom he became acquainted in the Levant, and they were proselytes. Josephus tells us of the embassies sent from Jerusalem to Rome, one regarding Agrippa's palace, which overlooked the temple, and the other to impeach Felix—the first arriving in A. D. 60; the other the following year.

In the earliest times the popes commenced to persecute the Jews on account of their religion; and for centuries after, under the Roman Catholic religion, they have been most barbarously treated. And where are their persecutors now? The pope, who in the zenith of his power, could make any monarch in Europe kiss his toe, or dethrone him, who could command that no subject in the British Empire for instance, should give a crust to a victim anathematized, holds now no temporal power outside his own palace! And Rome, Imperial Rome, from whence these unrighteous acts were hurled, is now a miserable city of 150,000 inhabitants, instead of the three millions in the time of Nero. And Italy, once the pride of the world, renowned for its great riches, its magnificent works of art, dense population, extended commerce and great men, is now but a third or fourth rate power!

Spain laid a heavy hand upon the Jews, and brought to her aid the hellish engine of the Inquisition. And where and what is she now? what place does she occupy among the nations of the earth? In her glory she numbered 40,000,000 people, and was literally a country overflowing with milk and honey, and proudly led the van among the nations—jointly with her proud sister empire, Italy—giving a new world to the peoples of the earth. But she has gone down, with other "instruments of evil," as though a mill-stone were tied about her neck. Spain is now an arid and desolate region; only half of her soil is under cultivation, and inhabited by but 16,000,000 oppressed and demoralized inhabitants. And had not other nations stepped in and applied modern science to her slumbering and lethargic energies, she would at this moment be a modern Babylon!

And Persia, too, where is that proud country spoken of by Daniel, Esther, Nehemiah, Ezra, etc., and whose King Ahasuerus, in Esther's time, 2,350 years ago, reigned over "one hundred, twenty and seven provinces"—whose empire, in fact, extended at one time from the Mediterranean to the Indus? She laid a heavy hand on God's chosen people, and what is she now?—A country of 2,000,000 people, miserable in the extreme, perishing at this moment at the rate of hundreds a day, as she has been for the last three years under one of God's curses—a famine! And yet five centuries ago, she supported and maintained that vast horde of Tamerlane, that went marching on to his bloody conquests. Even in ancient Bible times these three countries, Spain, Persia and Italy, were prosperous countries, as we read in Genesis and Exodus.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—Miss Le Clarke, a celebrated Eastern actress, will commence an engagement at the above theatre next week. To-night, "The Palace of Truth" with the agile Majestons.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This temple of mirth is nightly filled with a delighted audience. Saturday afternoon, Grand Matinee.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.)

New York, April 31st, 1874.

EDITOR HEBREW:—Many of your readers can say with your correspondent, "I am the man who hath been afflicted by the rod of his wrath." Many of them will yet vividly remember the dark Ghettoes with their still darker synagogues, that the light which came forth from there, may not dazzle the eyes of Gentiles, and where our fathers devoutly but however very noisy sent up their applications before the throne of the Most High. How have the times changed! We build now our houses of worship in the most fashionable streets of the modern large cities and they rival in extent, beauty and grandeur with the handsomest religious edifices of other creeds. Such a splendid synagogue was consecrated last Friday by the congregation, "Ahawath Olam" of this city, situated at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth street. The temple has ninety three feet front on Lexington Avenue, and is one hundred and forty feet deep. The Moorish style with its cupolas and towers makes a splendid impression. The interior is richly and tastefully ornamented and the tabernacle in which the scrolls of the law are placed, is a small temple in itself. The seating capacity is about fifteen hundred and the cost of the building about \$300,000. This gorgeous edifice was erected by a congregation which twenty-three years ago was commenced by a small number of Bohemian Israelites and its present members are mostly hailing from that country. The worship is led after reform principles and there is no say, where these reforms will stop, as its minister has very often changed the ritual and composed a new German-Hebrew prayer book for the use in the new temple, which differs considerably from any of the numerous in use.

The ceremony of the consecration commenced by the formal delivery of the keys of the temple to the President of the congregation, Mr. Ignatz Stein, who occupies that position for more than twenty years. Then the choir sang Ma-Tobah and Dr. A. Haebach, the Rabbi of the congregation, delivered a consecration prayer almost as long as all the prayers together, which appear in his new prayer book, and certainly longer when the numerous repetitions are left out. A procession of about 200 children, the girls dressed in white with bouquets, preceded the Rabbi, reader, president and trustees, bearing the scrolls of the law, marched around the aisles of the temple, while the reader and choir sang the twenty-fourth Psalm. At the close of the procession the scrolls were deposited into the ark. A German hymn was partly sung as Solo, and partly by the choir and then Dr. Haebach delivered the German consecration sermon, with his known ability and eloquence. He contrasted an American Jewish house of prayer with those of the Ghettoes, but some of the consequences were rather overdrawn. We are fully aware that our present circumstances and houses of worship have other demands than those of the past time, but they do not differ as greatly, as radical Rabbis would make us believe, nor do we think that the changes which they are pleased to make will promote Judaism under the changed circumstances. The eloquent speaker referred to the Spanish period, when the Jews lived in splendor, but forgot to mention, that the liberty then enjoyed, ravaged Hebrew lore and excelled in poetry of the holy language. The newly invented ritual was then for the first time introduced in the evening services followed by an English hymn. Rev. R. K. Gutheim delivered an English consecration sermon. As the services had already occupied three hours, the audience became restless and did not pay such attention, as the sermon had deserved. Even the lengthy address in English was again closed by a hymn chanted by the choir, after which the immense congregation were set free of the close confinement in which it has been held for more than four hours. In spite of the very lengthy services the audience left very satisfied with the great beauty of this new temple, which very favorably compares with any in this city, and will undoubtedly become very popular through the ability of its minister and reader. A distinctive feature of the new temple, in which it did not imitate the older ones yet, is, that the men still retain their hats on during the service, a reform expected by many, but which has not been introduced so far, and if there is some relaxation in promises, will not be introduced for the present generation.

Truly yours,

Fr. H. Wehlig's Concert.—Vor einem enthusiastischen Publikum fand gestern Abend das erste Concert Fr. Wehlig's in Mercantile Library Hall statt. Der Ruf, der jener Künstlerin vorangeschickte, hatte, so schmeichelt es sich, immer von ihr zu erzählen, wußte, diesmal nicht überreden, denn offen müssen wir gestehen, daß Fr. Wehlig's Leistungen unsere Erwartungen nicht allein erfüllt, sondern noch um ein gutes Stück übertraffen haben. Fr. Wehlig ist eine vollkommene Klavierkünstlerin, in diesen Worten liegt das ganze Urtheil, das wir ihrem Spiele ertheilen können. Vollendet in der Technik, besitzt die Künstlerin alle guten Seiten unseres modernen Virtuositenthums, während ihr bestenfalls Eigenschaften völlig mangeln. Denn ihr Spiel ist trotz aller feiner glänzenden Bravour, nicht allein auf das Gedör berechnet, sondern sie weiß in ihm ein tiefes Gefühl hinein zu legen, das von Herzen kommt, und deshalb auch zu Herzen spricht.

Den übrigen am Concerte Theilnehmenden dürfen wir die Anerkennung nicht versagen, daß sie durch ihre Aufgabe faulter und elegant durchführten.

ROUMANIA AND RUSSIA.

FROM AN RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW.

The recent massacre of Jews in Roumania is one of those unhappy events concerning which it seems almost impossible to arrive at any definite understanding. Mr. Bright concludes that the persecution is a purely religious one, and moralizes over the slowness of the world "to learn what is just and right in regard to differences of religious belief." The Jews of England naturally adopt much the same view, and ascribe the whole trouble to the persecuting tendency of the Bulgarian Church. Seeing that the contest is between nominal Christians and persons of the Hebrew race, it is not surprising that this theory should gain ground, and that the first result of it should be, as is usual in England, a liberal subscription among Jews and Christians alike for the relief of the sufferers. It may, however, be doubted whether this theory embodies the whole truth. There is no doubt that religious animosities have something to do with the cruelties which have been perpetrated, though it would be unfair to charge them even upon the local Church. But other causes are at work also, which it would be in every way unfair to overlook. Not the least amongst them is commercial jealousy. The Roumanians are by no means a commercial race. They are agriculturists, shepherds, nomads, but by no means tradesmen. The Jews, on the other hand, have ceased to be the simple and primitive people they were two thousand years ago. They are now, indeed, the keenest men of business to be found on the face of the earth—honorable and trustworthy, but still always ready to avail themselves of the chances of gain. The Jews of the continent are, moreover, of a lower type, as a general rule, than those of this country. Long ages of persecution have done their work upon them, and have crushed them into the dust morally and physically. But though they are degraded, they have not lost their keenness for business and the grasping instinct with which their race is credited. A large body of them have established themselves in the Danubian provinces, and they there exercise every conceivable trade, greatly to the irritation of the native inhabitants, who fancy that they and they alone have a right to trade in the country. They are, moreover, the bankers of the entire community. In other words, it will be no exaggeration to say that four-fifths of the nominal Christians of Roumania are in the power of the Jewish capitalists. With an ignorant and excitable people—a people, too, not conspicuous for their truthfulness, or acute sense of honor, these facts are quite sufficient to account for an otherwise almost incredible amount of animosity.

It is not, however, exclusively to the exasperation of the Roumanian population against the usurers and tradespeople of the Hebrew race that the late outbreaks must be traced. Deservedly or the reverse the Jews have always been unpopular in the Danubian Principalities, but there was nothing at the moment of this outbreak to render them more unpopular than usual. What, then, was the special stimulus? To this question past experience supplies the best of all possible answers. For geographical and strategic, as well for political reasons, the Danubian Principalities have for many years past been the focus of Russian intrigue. Every event which has happened there during the last five-and-twenty years or more, has been more or less influenced by the tortuous policy of Russia. The elevation of Prince Couza to the dignity of Hospodar was distinctly traceable to Russian influence, and his subsequent dethronement and exile, was as distinctly the work of those Russian intrigues, who found a less pliable instrument, than they had desired. The election of the present Sovereign was the subject of much intrigue and negotiation, in which Russia bore her accustomed part, and the difficulties which have since befallen Prince Charles in his government, have been in no small degree traceable to the tortuous diplomacy of the same country. Such being historically the case, the Roumanian government is making no exorbitant demand upon popular credulity when it ascribes the late disturbances in a great measure to the intrigues of Russia, and calls upon Europe to acquit the Roumanian people of the worst of the crime with which they are charged. The case stands thus: On the one hand, we have a semi-civilized population, ignorant and excitable in the highest degree; on the other, is a keen and crafty race, which has managed to get into its own hands a very large amount of influence and to obtain a pecuniary hold over the native population, which to a people is and must be peculiarly galling. Outside stands Russia, which for purposes of her own, most anxiously desires an excuse for interfering in the affairs of the Principalities, and would be pleased with nothing so much as a disturbance which might account for a military occupation of the district. Russia notoriously acts and has acted by means of secret agents. What, then, is more natural than that such secret agents should avail themselves of the animosity between the native Roumanians and the Jews, to stir up a strife which might form a plausible excuse for active interference.

This is in substance the explanation, which the friends of Roumania give, and it must be confessed that there is in it nothing which is by any means incredible. Not merely have we the past relations of Russia with the Principalities to guide us in the formation of our opinion but we have also the conduct of the same power with regard to the Black Sea Treaty. Those who fancied that the Russian Government had abandoned its schemes of ambition against Constantinople ought to have been undeceived by the hasty abrogation of that treaty—the sole result of the Crimean War. There may, however, be some who, in spite of this broken treaty, still imagine that Russia intends to act with friendliness towards the Ottoman Government, and that she has abandoned the designs which she once entertained of absorbing the greater part of the Turkish Empire. To such the view of the Roumanian troubles which we have put forward may be an absolute novelty—that it is not, as new things often are, a falsity is tolerably evident from the fact that the Ottoman Government has determined to interfere in case of any renewal of the disturbances in the Principalities. According to the Roumanian Post of the 7th ult., "the Porte has informed the Roumanian Ministry that, in case there should be new outbreaks against the Jews which the Ministry should be unable to suppress, she would come to an understanding with the protecting powers, in order to adopt measures for the restoration of tranquillity. There is, we are informed, no reason for doubting this statement, and from it we gather that Turkey is fully alive to the danger with which she is menaced by the intrigues of Russian agents amongst her tributary States, and is prepared to take active steps to maintain a peace of Europe, and her own integrity—a peace in which she doubtless will, as she ought, course in the support and assistance of the protecting powers."

Deutsches Theater.

Wieder einmal hat unsere deutsche Bühne den Vorhang auf eine Zeitlang fallen lassen, und verweist auf einen neuen und hoffentlich besseren Leben entgegen. Von der Abschiedsvorstellung selbst können wir nicht viel Rühmenswerthes berichten. Die eigentümliche Rollenbesetzung, bei der die eigentlichen Helden der einzelnen Darsteller ganz unerkennbar erschienen, hatte der bekannten Theatergenossin, „Einen Tag mit ihm machen“ völlig jenen feinen, vollen Humor geraubt, an dem gerade jene Rolle so reich ist. Doch unsere geachtete Theaterdirection hatte uns für jenen feinen Humor einen Ersatz zugebracht, der in wesentlicher Beziehung zu dem Inhalt des Stückes, „Einen Tag mit ihm machen“, hier richtig, sie sich machen, fand, und der zu gleicher Zeit das Gute befas, das schon in einer wahren Zeitgenossin zu verfallen schien, zu neuer Heiligkeit wieder erweckte. Es war nach dem zweiten Akte, als jenes weltberühmte Ereignis sich zugetragen. Vom hohen Olymp herab, erschienen einige schwache Herrschaften, und der Benefizant des Abends, Herr Reichsgraf trat vor, um die gewöhnlichen Ehren von Blumenbouquets in Empfang zu nehmen. Da erschien mit einmal, wie ein Blitz aus Himmels Höhe, unsere geachtete Directrice auf der Bühne. In der einen Hand hielt sie ein Korbchen, besser blühende Güte einen werthvollen Kern umschloß, in der anderen einen Lorbeerzweig. Sie schenkte, wie in freudiger Ueberrasssung, daß sie heute die Ehre des Jubiläum ihrer Künstlerlaufbahn erreicht, und sich, wie wir wissen, jener rühmlichen Kaiser höchst eigenhändig mit dem Künstlerlohn schmücken wollte, doch wie sie den wir aus allen unsern Himmeln, als wir mit einem male vernahmen, daß jene Lorbeerkrone nicht dem fünf und zwanzigjährigen Künstlerjubiläum unserer Directrice, sondern — dem 25jährigen Künstler- und Regisseur-Jubiläum Herrn Reichsgrafen geübt, der bekanntlich erst seit einigen Monaten uns mit seiner Gegenwart beglückt. Lautlos stülpte Herr Reichsgraf im Publikum als die Schauer des erhabenen Moments der Kronüberreichung sich über seine Köpfe ergossen, und erst nachdem der erste Schrei überhand, wagte er wieder aufzuspringen. Die erschütternden Worte die bei der Darbringung des Kranzes ausgesprochen wurden, von dem großen Verdienste, das der Geführte um die Kunst, die deutsche Kunst, sich erworben, sie führten uns tief und heile Wünsche für das Wohl der Kunst mit dem Symbol der höchsten Künstlergüte begnadigten, einquollen unsern Herzen. Möge der Lorbeer nicht allzu schwer auf seinem Haupte ruhen, möge es fortwährend in seinem eigenartigen Glanze um die deutsche Kunst, und sein „Ehren Ehren“ und sein „Offiziersbüsche“ werden ein sicheres Zeichen neben den Geistesprodukten eines Schöpfers, Gedächtnis und Befähigung, und er selbst neben einem Davidson, Devrient und Deshayes am deutschen Kunststempel glänzen.

Doch vom Wichtigen zum Uebrigsten ist nur ein Schritt, und ebenso auch umgekehrt, denn traurig, recht traurig war die Festung, die Herr Reichsgraf uns am vergangenen Sonntag als „Mächter“ zum Besuche gab. Versteht in der That, versteht in der Durchführung, brachte Herr Reichsgraf wieder einmal eine seiner stereotypen, hässlichen rothen und plumpen Figuren auf das Theater, die aus dem armen, zwar ungeschliffenen aber doch immerhin noch gutmüthigen Reichsgraf, der alle seine Ungeschliffenheiten in der besten Absicht bezieht, ein wahrhaft abstoßendes Zerrbild von rother Empirierüstung schuf. Von dem Reichsgrafen wurde der Reichsgraf hier wohl kaum die Rede sein, ein jeder Zuschauer mußte im Gegenstheile ein unwillkürliches Lachen in der rechten Hand verstopfen, um jenen Gucknack, der mit solcher, impertinenter, wir können es nicht treffender ausdrücken, Unfähigkeit die Kunst der besten Grobheiten ins Gesicht wirft, eine kleine Züchtigung zukommen zu lassen. Herrn Reichsgraf, der auf wunderbare Weise zu der Rolle des „Reichsgrafen“ gekommen war, müssen wir diesmal gegen den geringen Erfolg seiner Leistung in Schutz nehmen. Wäre die Natur läßt sich einmal nicht streiten, und auf ihn sei deshalb wohl nicht die geringste Schelte, wenn seine Leistung trotz all des guten Willens weder Hand noch Fuß hatte. Die an und für sich ziemlich unbedeutende Figur des „Reichsgrafen“ hatte Herr Reichsgraf durch Einfügung neuer Couplette auf das Beste ausgeschliffen und sie durch sein Humor durchwürgtes Spiel zur wirksamsten der Bühne umgeschaffen. Die komische Gestalt des Reichsgrafen jedoch war ungewöhnlich Herr Reichsgraf, als „Sonders“, wie er mit schillernden Reiten und lebenden Lippen seine Reiter herumschleifte. Er im Verein mit der großen Kataklysmen, die wir vorhin besprochen, waren das Einzige, das noch einen röhren Schimmer über die Düsternis ausstrahlte, und ihren Inhalt zu dem machte, was er eigentlich sein sollte nämlich zu einer Parodie.

Ein triftiger Grund warum Schauspieler nicht schlechtes Leder verbrauchen, ist einfach der, weil sie wissen, daß Schölen und Derselbe immer noch länger dauern, als die Schölen sie zusammenhalten können. Aber indem sie die Befestigung mit Cable Screw Wire einführen, haben sie herausgefunden, daß Schölen und Derselbe niemals getrennt werden, und sie müssen daher besseres Material zu ihrem Schuhwerk nehmen. Kauft solches Schuhwerk und überzeugt Euch selbst.

BORN.

In this city, April 26, to the wife of M. Adler, a son, to this city, April 26, to the wife of J. Levy, a son.

In this city, April 13, to the wife of Jos. Jacobs, a son.

DIED.

In Virginia City, Nev., April 26, Saul Woolf, a native of Germany, aged 30 years.

New Advertisements.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Col. John W. McConico, April 26th, 1872. The undersigned, your fellow citizen, have witnessed with much interest and pleasure the remarkable vocal powers displayed by your daughter Anna, which already give assurance that she will develop the most brilliant musical qualities, and place herself hereafter in the highest rank of artistical merit. Feeling a just pride in the genius of a young lady born and reared amongst us, and believing that her attainments will reflect credit on our city, we are desirous of bestowing our approbation of her merits by tendering a Complimentary Benefit, to be given to her at such time and place as you may be pleased to accept.

Very truly, your friends,
Chas. B. McLean, Alexander Austin,
Abm. Bellman, Henry L. Davis,
Peter Donahue, Thos. H. Holt,
A. J. Bryan, Sampson Tams,
Henry A. Cobb, A. D. Moore,
J. B. Southard, John Middleton,
Edmund L. Gould, Tyler Curtis,
Wm. H. V. Gonzales, O. Koepmanchap,
S. Hermann, Washington Bertlett,
E. V. Joyce, O. O'Conor,
C. A. McNulty, Thos. N. Canaan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26th, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge, with great pleasure your very complimentary invitation tendering a Benefit to my daughter, and beg the acceptance of our grateful thanks.

In response we name Wednesday Evening, May 15th, at Pacific Hall. [California Theatre Building.] for the occasion you so generously suggest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. McCONICO.

To Messrs. Chas. B. McLean, Abraham Seligman, Peter Donahue, Alexander Austin, Henry L. Davis, and others.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

In reply to the circular of Mr. Peter Donahue, President of the San Francisco Gas Company, dated April 20th, 1872, THE CITY GAS COMPANY desires to notify the public that where it makes connections with the premises of consumers, the Gas will be supplied for one year at the regular rate, not exceeding Two Dollars (\$2) per Thousand Feet, including Government Tax. This is Twenty-five Cents per Thousand less than the minimum rate at which Gas is now furnished and UNLIKE THE OLD COMPANY, THE CITY GAS COMPANY WILL CHARGE A UNIFORM PRICE THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

J. B. HAGGIN,
President of the City Gas Company.
San Francisco, April 26, 1872.

Claims Against HENRY MEIGGS.

PERSONS HOLDING EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS AGAINST HENRY MEIGGS prior to October, 1864, will please present them, without delay, to
WILLIAM SILLMAN, 24 California street.

DR. E. STUTTMISTER,

325 Kearny street, between Bush and Sutter
SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M. to 12, and from 7 P. M. to 9 o'clock.

CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Y. H. LOWENBERG,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds,
Deutscher Advokat und Notar.
306 Montgomery street,
Between California and Pine, San Francisco.

EMIL MARKS,

Dealer in all kinds of
HATS AND CAPS,
NO. 144 THIRD STREET,
Near Howard, San Francisco.

Hats cleaned and trimmed at the lowest price.

LOUIS FROMM, CHARLES SCHAEFER,

MANUFACTURERS OF
FROMM & SCHAEFER,
Upholstery and Ladies' Dress Trimmings,
MILITARY WORK,
Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, Etc.

A. LAURENT,

BOOK BINDER,
No. 690 Merchant street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, up stairs, San Francisco.

Books bound in the best style. Pictures framed. Maps mounted. Decks covered with ornamented or plain leather, etc.

THOS. COLE, CYRUS W. JONES,

JONES & COLE,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
Nos. 10 and 11, Express Building,
SAN FRANCISCO.

DANIEL HALL,

ENGRAVER,
242 THIRD STREET, bet. Howard and Folson.

Enamelled Coin Silver Sleeve Buttons made to order, with Monogram or Single Letter in any desired Color.

All kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

New Advertisements.

PIONEER SHORT ROUTE EAST!

Chicago and North-Western
RAILWAY.
DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING COUCHES
RUN ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS FROM
OMAHA TO CHICAGO.
Correct Information and Sleeping Car Accommodations can be secured at the Office of the Company,
445 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
JNO. S. DALEY, General Agent.

The Pacific Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF CALIFORNIA.
Office, 136 Montgomery street,
S. W. Corner Bush.

Assets, over \$900,000.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
EDGAR MILLS, Vice President.
JOS. GRACISON, Secretary.

WM. FISHEL, General Agent.

THE CALIFORNIA

Labor & Employment Exchange
637 Clay street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Will continue as heretofore to send all kinds of reliable
Farm Hands, Miners, Mechanics, Laborers, Servant Girls, Etc., Etc.

To all parts of the city and country. Employers are requested to give full particulars as to wages offered, the duties to be performed, the proper route to destination, the cost of fare, etc. Great care will be taken in filling orders and making selections from applicants.

The high character the Labor Exchange has enjoyed for
Honesty and Honesty of Purpose, Will be strictly maintained by its former Manager,
A. SEERHENDLAAR, 637 Clay street,
Next to Kohler, Chase & Co's.

THE PALLAS,

765 MARKET STREET, (Up Stairs),
Between Third and Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

S. APPEL, Proprietor.

DAVID KANARY,

City Stables,
NO. 332 BUSH STREET.

Horses, Carriage and Saddle Horses to let.—Horses Boarded.
Stock Bought and Sold.

Plumbing, Gas & Steam Fitting

NO. 837 LARKIN STREET,
Between O'Farrell and Geary, San Francisco.

Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to.
RUDDOCK & HALEY.

Roofing! Roofing!

H. G. FISKE.
ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.
Tin and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds at lowest Market rates.
Particular attention given to repairing of Asphalting Roofs.—All orders left in my office, will be promptly attended to.

H. G. FISKE,

509 Market street, near Fourth.

A. EVANS,

Chemist and Apothecary,
227 HAYES STREET,
Near Franklin, San Francisco.

A fine assortment of toilet articles.
Physician Prescriptions carefully prepared day or night.

W. C. DOANE, R. H. EBY, J. HUNTER,

Doane & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Shoal-Water, Bay & Eastern
Oysters,
NO. 98, CALIFORNIA MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Advertisements.

GERMAN APOTHECARY.

South-east corner Taylor and Eddy streets.
WM. KOELLER, Proprietor.
(Successor to HON. & KANE.)

A great assortment of fine Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Mineral Waters and all kinds of Chemicals of the best quality constantly on hand.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully prepared day or night. Please give me a call. WM. KOELLER.

MEYER'S COFFEE SALOON!

655 Market street, near Third.
Has been changed from the formerly well known BILLIARD SALOON, after European style, to a true German and suitable place of amusement. In inviting all his friends and the public in general, the proprietor gives the assurance that everyone, who will spend in his saloon an hour or so, will be served satisfactorily.

MRS. ECCERT,

OLAIRVOYANT, TRANCE
AND
TEST MEDIUM,
228 1/2 O'FARRELL STREET, near Mason,
San Francisco.

Circle, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 P. M.—Hours from 10 till 6 P. M.

O'FARRELL STREET

FRUIT STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF
O'FARRELL AND LARKIN STREETS.

Always on hand
The Best Fruit, Groceries, Imported Cigars, Candies, etc., etc.
HENRY DEMETZ.

THE GLOBE

HAT STORE,
J. RUSSELL, Proprietor,
No. 136 Third street, SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Hats made to order; also Cleaned and Repaired.

HENRY FRANK,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in
Bedding and Furniture
CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Spring, Hair, Wool, Moss and Pulu Mattresses,
217 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Below Front, San Francisco.

TOBIN, DAVISSON & CO.

Have just for Freshness, Geschäft eröffnet und offeriren folgende Artikel zu den billigsten Preisen:
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Marcell's Trimmings and Fringes,
Gloves, Gaudet's, French Corsets,
Bows, Scarfs,
Hats, Flowers etc.
Blank Alpaca,
Linen Goods,
Parasols,
Hosiery,
Yakkee Notions, etc.
C & C

Sansome and Sutter Str.

San Francisco, 1. April 1872.

TAKE NOTICE.

LEVIN IN THE FIELD.
Mr. JACOB LEVIN is now prepared to supply his customers and numerous friends with the
CELEBRATED LAGER BEER
OF NEW YORK BREWERY,
Which is pronounced by all as an excellent article.
Try it and you will be pleased.

CURREY & EVANS,

Attorneys at Law,
Office, No. 504 Kearny street,
N. E. corner Kearny and California, San Francisco.

Travis & Wagner,

No. 41 First st., (in Golden Gate Mill Warehouse.)
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
French Burr Mill-Stones and Portable Mills.

W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast,

No. 427 Montgomery street.

THE CONSERVATIVE,

NO. 613, SACRAMENTO STREET,
By DAVE.
Brands, Whiskies, Ales, Porter and Cigars.
HOT LUNCH from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

New Advertisements.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

319 CALIFORNIA ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

PLATT'S HALL.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE to the citizens of San Francisco that arrangements have been perfected for the early appearance in this city of the celebrated and original
BERGER FAMILY,
Vocalists & Harpists & Violinists!
YOUNG LADIES SILVER CORNET BAND
SWISS BELL RINGERS:
PARLOR ORCHESTRA, and the Great Humorist, Character Vocalist and Mimic of the Age,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL!

In visiting California the management respectfully

assures the public that the entertainment of the BERGER FAMILY, will be presented in the same elaborate manner and with the same regard to details for which they have been noted in the East, and which has rendered their name famous for giving the most elegant and choice entertainments of any traveling combination troupe in the country.
Due notice of the appearance of the company will be given.
W. W. FOWLER, Business Manager.

SIXTH ANNUAL PICNIC

OF THE
B'nai B'rith
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
BELMONT PARK,
ON
SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1872.

A special train will leave the San Jose depot, on

Market st., at 8:30 A. M., and returning will leave Belmont at 2:15 P. M.
Fare and admittance to the ground, \$1.00.
Children, occupying seats, 50c.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC

OF THE
Exin Social Club,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
Schützen Park, ALAMEDA,
ON
SUNDAY, MAY 20th, 1872.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

Boats leave as follows: 9 A. M.; Special Boat

10 A. M.; Regular Boats 11:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

THE PICTOU

MINING COMPANY.
Incorporated April 22, 1872.
Capital Stock \$1,500,000.
DIVIDED INTO
30,000 Shares of \$50 per Share.

LOCATION OF MINE,

GOLD HILL, STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.

The mine of this corporation is situated in

Lower Gold Hill, in range with the "OVERMAN" ON THE CONTOCK.
The improvements are a shaft about 155 feet in depth, an incline sunk upon the ledge 10 feet deep and a tunnel run in a distance of 400 feet, tapping the ledge at a depth of 550 feet when it is driven in a further distance of 100 feet.
The ledge of pay ore is eight feet in width, and improves as the shafting progresses. The ore resembles that taken from the "IMPERIAL" and "EMPIRE" Mines.
The Books of the Company for allotment of Shares will be open on the 26th inst., at
H. H. FLAGG'S,
415 Montgomery street, up stairs,
San Francisco, April 24, 1872.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS!

If you want a Family Sewing Machine, buy the **WHEELER & WILSON.** Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mfg. Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machines of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast," for said Machines.

W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast,

No. 427 Montgomery street.

THE CONSERVATIVE,

By DAVE.
Brands, Whiskies, Ales, Porter and Cigars.
HOT LUNCH from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

H. J. BOOTH & CO.
IRON WORKS.
 (The Oldest and most extensive Foundry on the Pacific Coast.)
 Cor. First and Mission sts.,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

Mach. Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Quarts
 Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery, Mill
 Irons, and Brass and Iron Castings of
 every description made to order.

Steamboat Repairing, Boiler Making, Turn-
 ing and Finishing executed with dispatch.
 Steam Engines and Boilers constantly on hand
 and for sale.

PIONEER
Seed Warehouse,
 (Founded in 1860.)
 S. W. MOORE & CO.,
 No. 210 Sansome street, near Clay,
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, Etc.
 Garden, Field, Tree and Flower Seeds, also,
 Superior Selection of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
 such as Grape Vines, Small Fruit, Etc., Etc., and
 a general assortment of Roses, Climbing Plants,
 Shrubbery and Bedding-out Plants always on hand.

J. F. MILLER,
 Successor to MORON & MILLER,
Commission Merchant,
 and Dealer in

Country Produce,
 SOUTHEAST CORNER OF
 CLAY & SANSONE STS., San Francisco.

D. HARDIE, JOS. FREDERICKS,
HARDIE & FREDERICKS,
 Importers and Dealers in

CARPETS,
 Oil Cloths, Upholstery Goods,
 at Wholesale and Retail.

Southeast corner Market and Sansome streets,
 San Francisco.

REMOVAL!
S. BERNSTEIN

DEGS TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND
 the public generally that he has removed from
 1004 Stockton to 328 Market street, where I have
 opened with a new and well selected stock of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
 at the lowest possible rates.
 Thanking my customers for previous patronage,
 I hope they will continue to patronize me.

WINGATE'S OAKLAND EXPRESS
 BETWEEN
 Oakland and San Francisco.

Principal Office in San Francisco with
 branches at

ADOLPH KRONBERG,
 NO. 103 PACIFIC STREET, near Davis.

Corner California and Battery streets,
 Corner Bush and Sansome streets,
 Entrance of Railroad Boat Landing,
 Corner Sansome and Washington.
 Front of Pacific Fruit Market, with A. Lusk & Co.,
 Oakland Boxes.

N. Rosenberg's Cigar Store, corner Sixth and
 Broadway.
 Corner Seventh and Broadway, Burns Stationery.
 All orders promptly attended to.

Anaheim Wine Depot,
SONOMA WINES, ETC.
JOHN PRINZ,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WINES AND LIQUORS of every description.
 NO. 49 SECOND STREET,
 Near Mission, SAN FRANCISCO.
 Families supplied.

H. S. BECK,
Plasterer & Whitener
 Plastering Repaired,
 Whitening of Colored Plank, with neatness and dispatch.

NO. 300 SUTTER STREET,
 Corner Dupont, San Francisco.

LITTLEFIELD, WEBB & CO.,
Commission Merchants
 Importers of

Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, etc.
 316 and 318 WASHINGTON STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

H. DUTARD,
Commission Merchant,
 Wholesale Dealer in

GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
 217 CLAY STREET,
 Between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Oat Meal, Hominy, Wheat,
 Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, etc.
 Beans a Specialty.

Beckel
 in beliebigen Sprachen auf
 New York, Berlin, Dresden,
 London, Cöln, Leipzig,
 Paris, Breslau, Stuttgart,
 Hamburg, Posen, Carlsruhe,
 Brüssel, Wien, Basel,
 Frankfurt, München, Gießen,
 Cassel, Augsburg, Zürich,
 Darmstadt, Nürnberg, Strassburg,
 und andere Städte der
Morris Speler & Co.,
 NO. 13, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
 Second street,
 Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER
 IN THE STATE.
 The Country supplied at the most reasonable
 terms by direct import from BREMEN.

REMOVAL!
P. BEAMISH,
 FORMERLY OF

BEAMISH & GIBSON,
 HAS REMOVED
 TO

COR. OF MARKET & THIRD STREETS,
NUCLEUS BUILDING,
 (Ward's Shirt Store.)

ENTIRE NEW STOCK
Shirts, Underwear,
CRAVATS, ETC.
 From Leading American and Euro-
 pean Manufacturers.

The Lowest Possible Prices.
SHIRTS TO ORDER.

J. G. PRESCOTT, J. PRESCOTT,
PRESCOTT & CO'S
CO-OPERATIVE
BOX FACTORY
 COR. FIFTH AND STEVENSON STS.,
 Adjoining Casbolt & Kerr's Carriage Factory,
 San Francisco.

Boxes of all kinds made to order with prompt-
 ness and dispatch.

MR. LAYER,
 (OF FULLER & LAYER, New York),
Consulting Architects,
 OFFICE,
 SIXTH STREET, near Market,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

A. BROWNING,
GUNSMITH
 LOCKSMITH,
 BELL HANGER

No. 651 Washington street
 South side, below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
 And all kinds of Sporting Materials on hand,
 and sold at reasonable prices.
 N. B. - Particular attention paid to Repairing all
 kinds of Work entrusted to me.

Geo. A. Parker, Sam. B. Watson, David Cookling,
PARKER, WATSON & CO.,
 Successors to WEL & CO.,
 Importers, Jobbers and Manufacturers of

Tobacco & Cigars,
 221, 223 and 225 FRONT ST.
 Corner Sacramento, SAN FRANCISCO.

F. Scherr,
 Importer of
 Hops and Brewers' Materials,
 509, 511 and 513 SACRAMENTO STREET, Up Stairs,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. P. SULLIVAN,
 TAKES PLEASURE TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS
 that he has come back again after completing
 the upholstery of Tuben Hotel, Brooklyn, Ala-
 meda County, and located himself at 1544 Mission
 street, three doors from Ninth, where he will at-
 tend to all kinds of Upholstering. Special at-
 tention paid to Repair Furniture, Spring and Hair
 Mattresses made and repaired. No objection to
 going in the country.

PLANTZ & BAUMAN,
Merchant Tailors,
 No. 414 Sacramento street,
 Between Sansome and Battery, San Francisco.

Fine Clothing made to order. Cleaning and Re-
 pairing of all kinds of garments.

RETURNED.
AT GAILLAND,
Practical Mohel,
 Respectfully notifies his many friends and acquaint-
 ances that he can be found at

Van Ness Avenue, near McAllister street.
 Orders may also be left with Lust & Co., south-
 west corner Sansome and Pine streets.

R. HIRSHFIELD,
 IMPORTER OF
Cheap and Fine Jewelry,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.
 No. 125 Sansome street,
 Between Bush and Pine, San Francisco.

W. FLEISCHER,
 Pioneer Manufacturer of all kinds of
MILITARY & DRESS CAPS.
 NO. 405 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 Between Bush and Pine, San Francisco.

Michael Levy,
 Importer of
Dry Goods,
 Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Linens, House
 Furnishing and Fancy Goods,
 731 MONTGOMERY ST., near S. W. cor. Jackson,
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

KUENSTLER HALLE,
ERNST MAYRISH, Proprietor.
 S. W. corner Clay and Kearny streets.
 The Cheapest of all the Clothing and Furnish-
 ing stores in the city. Goods sold at the lowest
 possible prices. Orders delivered free.

M. KAYSER & BROS.,
Merchant Tailors,
 Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing
 Goods, Etc.,
 238 Bush st., below Montgomery, San Francisco.

HART & HANNA,
Searchers of Records,
 ROOM 50, EXCHANGE BUILDING,
 N. W. corner Washington and Montgomery sts.,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. - Searches made in every County of the
 State.

ROBT. Y. SNOWBALL,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKER,
 NO. 305 MONTGOMERY STREET,
 Northwest corner Pine, Room 2, SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL.
F. CRANERT,
Int. Manufacturer,
 REMOVED TO...
 NO. 503 KEARNY STREET, near California,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

ROTISSERIE.
 203 Post street, Corner of Dupont.
 All delicacies of the season constantly
 served by the bill of fare or Meals.
 Give me a call.
 L. GAMBA, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
 Under the Provisions of the Revenue
 Law, passed by the Legislature of this State, all assess-
 ments made this year, prior to this date, are void; and
 it is imperative upon me to levy a new assessment on all
 the Real and Personal Property in this city and county.
 I hereby request all citizens and Taxpayers to conform
 to the same, and would notify the public that all state-
 ments of Real and Personal Property must be made un-
 der oath at my office, No. 28 City Hall, without delay.
 LEVY BORNER, Assessor,
 City and County of San Francisco.

ROBERT MAYER'S
Japanesischer Bazar,
 Superior after Garten
 Japanesischer Bazar, Spielzeug,
 Gerathen und Concurrenz etc.
 212 Montgomery Str., Südseite von Pine

REMOVAL.
DOLPH REUBERG HAS REMOVED HIS
SHIRT FACTORY to 131 Montgomery st.,
 south of Sacramento, and offers his SHIRTS, of
 New York Mills Cotton, made to order at \$3 a piece.

J. ISAAC & CO.,
 Importers and Jobbers of
STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS,
 Manila and Wrapping Papers,
 Playing Cards, Labels, Linen Essences, etc.
 515 SANSONE STREET,
 Corner of Market, San Francisco.

ALBERT KUNER,
Seal Engraver
 Society and Masonic Seals Executed in the best
 manner.
 No. 611 Washington street,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL.
P. AMBRIZ,
HAVANA SEGA FACTORY,
 A. WINKER, Manager,
 613 Commercial street, next to U. S. Mint.

The finest brands of pure Havana Segars
 always on hand at lowest rates.

B. MILLER,
POULTRY,
 DEALER IN
 STALLS 6 and 7,
 Metropolitan Market, San Francisco.
 Orders delivered free.

H. ROSSLER,
ROESSLER & PROFF,
CARPENTERS,
 Particular attention paid to fitting
 and repairing of Bedding and every
 description of Furniture, at short notice.

Between Dupont and Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.
 A large assortment of new and second-hand
Counters and Shelves
 always on hand, bought, sold and made to order.

REMOVAL.
W. EHRLICH,
Stock & Money Broker
 HAS REMOVED TO
 413 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
 (Office formerly occupied by the Liverpool
 and London and Globe Ins. Co.)

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
BEST SHIRTS AT THE LOWEST RATES
 Made to order at 17, 19 and 21
 THE BOSTON SHIRT STORE,
 No. 106 KEARNY STREET,
 Near Post, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every descrip-
 tion, Paper Collars, Neckties, Shirts made to
 order and warranted to fit. Don't miss the place
 opposite the White House.
 W. REINSTEIN.

PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTORY,
 J. Neumann, Jr., & Co.,
 (Successors to W. L. Perkins & Co.)
 Manufacturers and Dealers in
Paper Collars and Cuffs,
 NO. 423 CLAY STREET,
 Up stairs, San Francisco.

ISIDOR BLUM,
 OF THE OLD PIONEER, HAS LEFT
 Geo. O. Whitney & Co's, and has opened
 an office on his own account at 300 and
 311 Pine street, two doors below the
 old stand.

FURNITURE
 Bought, sold or exchanged; furnished houses to
 rent, and a general Furniture Brokerage business
 transacted, and furniture moved under his own
 supervision.

H. L. JOACHIMSEN,
Attorney at Law,
 Room No. 17,
 S. W. corner of Montgomery and Clay streets,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

LILIENTHAL & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
 No. 225 California street, San Francisco.
 Sole Agents:
 J. A. BOWEN BOURBON,
 DANIEL BOONE BOURBON,
 HIGHLAND BOURBON,
 WM. APPLETON & CO. BOURBON,
 O. K. CABINET BOURBON,
 SEVENTY-SIX BOURBON,
 LEXINGTON ST.

Herman & Von Borstel,
Carpenters & Builders,
 NO. 110 SUTTER STREET,
 Above Montgomery, San Francisco.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.
 Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Neckties,
 etc., etc.

MRS. ANNA AND HERMOSA LEBERMAN
 NO. 345 ELLIS STREET, desire to inform
 the public that they are prepared to give instruc-
 tions on the piano.

WOOL, HIDES AND FURS
 BOUGHT BY
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
 NO. 312, SANSONE STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

We will make liberal Cash advances on goods
 shipped through us to our house, Messrs. Scholle
 Bros., New York.

A. WASSERMANN & CO.
 304

CHARLES BROWN,
 Ranges, Stoves, Tin Ware,
 AND COOKING UTENSILS,
 728 Market street, between Kearny and Dupont.

Chimney Tops made, Water Pipe and Lead
 Pipe laid, Metal Roofing and Sheet Iron Work done
 to order. All Work in my line promptly executed.
 Particular attention paid to hot and cold Water
 baths. Stoves, Ranges, etc. warranted.

BRUNO LIEBERT,
VIOLIN TEACHER,
 129, O'FARRELL STREET.

Band furnished for Balls, Weddings, and other
 occasions.

MAX WOLFF,
 DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
 NO. 502 KEARNY STREET,
 One door from California, San Francisco.

SAM. LESZYNSKY & BRO.
Dry Goods, Silks,
 Lace, Embroideries, Trimmings, Worsts,
 Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Etc.,
 538 Kearny street, bet. Sacramento and California,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

M. I. JACOBS & CO.,
 Legal Tender Notes, Bonds,
 GOLD AND SILVER COIN,
 608 Montgomery street, Evening Post Building,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

THE EUREKA RANGE.
 The Best Adapted, Most Perfect Range
 in use.

A PERSONAL EXAMINATION OF IT WILL
 convince anyone, that it is really the
Best Cooking Apparatus
 yet offered to the public.

For Sale by
LOCKE & MONTAGUE,
 Manufacturers of
The Improved French Range.
 Importers of

Stoves and Metal.
 112 and 114 BATTERY ST.,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

California Cracker Co.,
Pilot, Ship and Navy Breads,
 NO. 803, BATTERY STREET,
 Near Broadway,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

H. Ruppel,
 Importer and Dealer in
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
 105 Montgomery street,
 Bet. Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.
 Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Neckties,
 etc., etc.

SAN FRANCISCO.
per Jobbing promptly attended to.

Market street,..... between Beale and
SAN FRANCISCO.
—
Sole Agents for ELK RIVER MILL CO., Crocker
City, Cal.

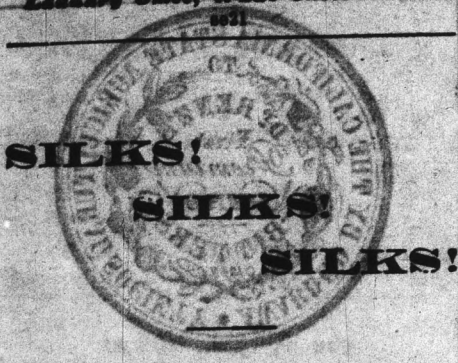
JUVENILE CLASSES at Pixley Hall, Polk and Pacific streets, Saturdays, at 10 o'clock A. M.
RESIDENCE, 838 Mission street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing dyed without shrinkage.
Piece Goods for Merchants dyed in any color.

2 doors from Fourth st., San Francisco.
Raw Furs bought at the highest market rates.

WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY, What Cheer House.

Special attention paid to doing up Washing in the best style.
Washing returned in time for any steamer or sailing vessel, and ordinary mending done.
Give us a trial.
Laundry Office, What Cheer House.



5,000 YARDS
NEW SILKS,

\$1.25 PER YARD.

WORTH \$2.00.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S

No. 7 Montgomery street.

REMOVAL

NEWELL'S

PARAGON SHIRT BAZAAR,

No. 136 Montgomery street

Occidental Hotel Building.

NEWELL'S

PARAGON

W. H. ATKINSON, Proprietor.

EDWARD CASEY,

Merchant Tailor

NO. 79 FOURTH STREET,

Near Mission. San Francisco.

Best of every description made to order. A fine assortment of Pants and Vest Patterns constantly on hand. Give me a call.

WM. EGGERT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS

No. 34 & 4th street,

Between Market and Mission, near Market, San Francisco.

Families supplied with the purest Wines and Liquors at the lowest rates. Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.

EDMUND LANE,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

505 Kearny street,

Near California. San Francisco.

All orders promptly attended to. Work done at reasonable rates and guaranteed.

ROBERT P. CHASE,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE AND DWELLING,

No. 828 Howard street, bet. 4th and 5th

SAN FRANCISCO.

Germania Bakery,

No. 22 Dupont Street, between Geary and Market

Streets.

Ebermiller & Nahman,

Eigenknecht.

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